The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,670.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 3 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Rags—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Chase, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

September 1873.		September 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin 12
" Beimbentery	5	" Colombo 13
" Vingoria	5	" Galle 14
" G. a.....	6	" Negapatam 17
" Cuddalore	6	" Pondicherry 18
" Mangalore	7	" Madras 20
" Cannanore	8	" Coconada 22
" Tellicherry	8	" Vizagapatam 23
" Calicut	9	" Bimlipatam 23
" Beypore	9	" Gopalpore 24
" Cochin	10	" Point Pedro 25
" Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA 27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hereof or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by land. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, BUSREH, MOHAMMERAH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH 1
" Kurrachee	14	" Fao 1
" Gundar	15	" Kweit 1
" Muscat	17	" Bushire 3
" Bunder Abbas	19	" Linga 8
" Lingah	20	" Bunder Abbas 10
" Bahrein	23	" Muscat 12
" Bushire	23	" Gundar 14
" Fao	25	" Kurrachee 17
" Mahomerah	25	Arrive BOMBAY 20
Arrive BUSREH	26	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with a weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship TUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship UPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Coutes, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 30 days' draft.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy natural secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of pounds' worth of marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, as of the highest importance, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 21, 1864.

From A. Montgomerie, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of the most medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—Sold only in bottles without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer: J. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in that United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the hundreds lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charge has been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

A Specimen Copy be sought for, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 5th September, 1873, at 9 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,900 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain S. D. Shallard, will Leave, for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Tricste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massgon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massgon, at 8 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 8th September, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,582 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain C. Falcon, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged to the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 5th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Pombay
Oct. 2	"	to Bombay	Nov. 6	"	to Calcutta
" 9	"	to Calcutta	" 13	"	to Bombay
" 16	"	to Bombay	" 20	"	to Calcutta
" 23	"	to Calcutta	" 27	"	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	"	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £96
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 301, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" as "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that, within, every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other in use.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a strong Office Shigram, a handsome Bay Arab Horse, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at Chummar Baug, Parell.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, shigram, horse, plants, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.,

40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE IN CHURCH LANE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Offices of Messrs. Antrobus and Co., the following Office Furniture and Stationery, consisting of:—Office tables, chairs, blackwood and jackwood cupboards, pigeon holes, in-n safes with stands, o ying press, screens, benches, 1 and 1 hours striking clock, by French, note and letter paper, blank books, copying ink by Mordan, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1873, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint three Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 13th instant, both days inclusive.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1873.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE MONTH ENDING 30TH AUG. 1873.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	Up to 26th July '73	Present Month.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. contra Jan. '73	.....	.....	.....	206,945 11 8
Rates	16,55,214	8,17,668 14 9	2 16 041 3 5	10,33,710 2 2
Duties—Town	5,02,000	2,55,538 13 4	27,378 4 8	2,80,917 2 0
Do. Tobacco	1,40,400	82,283 9 8	12,253 9 7	94,537 3 3
Do. Liq. Lic.	1,46,500	130,295 3 8	37 14 8	130,333 2 4
Conveyance Lic.	10,700	86 10 0	.....	86 10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,21,263	126,715 10 0	2,306 1 0	1,59,021 11 0
Market Fees	2,11,600	1,17,911 12 11	16,988 0 0	1,34,899 12 11
Halalcores	3,03,925	1,85,586 2 11	16,014 14 8	2,11,587 1 7
Misc.—Fines	13,000	9,197 4 7	1,397 3 6	10,594 8 1
Do. Receipts	22,812	13,269 3 3	1,998 1 6	14,977 8 1
Do. Earnings	2,000	1,505 14 10	499 1 11	2,005 0 9
Do. Fees	38,483	29,973 14 8	5,267 3 9	35,191 2 5
Victoria Garden	8,500	4,278 1 1	1,609 3 9	5,887 7 10
Do.	.....	200,000 0 0	.....	200,000 0 0
Workshops	.....	44,167 2 4	1,042 1 9	45,209 4 1
Receipts	37,000	31,841 7 10	3,632 4 0	35,473 11 10
Deposits	.....	73,489 9 9	1,320 0 0	74,750 9 9
Last Yr's Assets	.....	6,472 2 3	.....	6,472 2 3
Total Rs.	32,33,457	20,82,601 12 10	3,28,315 6 9	24,10,917 3 7

Total Rs.... 2617892 15 3

Disbursements.						
Superintendence	1,12,332	53,956 15	1	15,153 12 1	69,110 11 3	
Assessment	56,652	27,091 12	0	3,720 11 6	30,732 7 6	
Collection Dept.	84,372	43,241 13	11	6,491 13 11	50,760 11 9	
Police Account	3,60,414	208,907 3	7	30,325 4 4	239129 7 11	
Health Dept.	10,20,714	4,8,280 5	0	57,076 10 4	465356 15 4	
Public Works—						
Establishment	79,474	37,962 13	9	5,909 12 1	42,971 9 10	
Lighting	2,47,908	144,735 15	1	20,965 6 6	165301 5 7	
Watering	45,000	45,051 12	0	.....	45,051 12 0	
Repairs, Roads	3,92,700	95,533 11	5	18,557 9 3	214,091 4 8	
Do. Buildings	9,910	1-4 0	0	288 7 2	572 7 2	
Improvt.	30,000	11,226 11	2	94 6 3	11,321 1 7	
Water Works.	44,176	127,250 15	6	27,338 6 11	155189 6 5	
Drainage	71,546	55,089 15	7	1,221 13 5	56,311 12 7	
Do. Gas Works	10,450	3,281 13	0	791 4 0	4,073 1 1	
Prim. Education	10,000	5,000 0	0	833 5 4	5,833 5 4	
Miscellaneous	29,361	28,030 13	7	4,493 7 10	32,489 5 5	
Debt	7,44,286	3,80,536 11	1	042,442 10 4	423738 5 4	
Workshops	.....	31,396 13	4	4,421 1 4	35,817 14 10	
Advances	.....	120,772 9	1	122,624 0 0	3155396 1 1	
Deposits	.....	67,383 14	3	7,221 0 0	70,206 14 3	
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	77,721 14	4	813 8 0	78,535 6 4	
Total Rs.	32,88,936	12,12,93	9	2 27 1637 8 4	23845 9 1 6	
Balance on 30th August 1873					238373 13 9	
Total Rs.					2617892 15 3	

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. W. G. PEDDER, Municipal Commissioner.

TO ALL BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

NOTICE.—The following CATALOGUES of CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS are now ready, and may be procured from every Book Store:—

1. CASSELL'S EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE, containing a List of Works suitable for all classes of Schools, including those Books which have been adopted by School Boards in England and in the Colonies, as well as by other Educational bodies.

*** This List also supplies information as to CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN'S specialities in the way of Material for School use—such as

Colour Boxes,	Microscopes,
Mathematical Instruments,	Drawing Instruments, &c.

2. CASSELL'S COMPLETE CATALOGUE, containing a List of the following Works issued by CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN:—

Fine Art Volumes,	Bibles,
Children's Books,	History,
Educational Works,	Natural History,
Serial Publications,	Poetry, Travel,
Dictionaries,	Hand-book-, and
Religious Literature,	Miscellaneous.

3. CASSELL'S CLASSIFIED LIST OF BOOKS, containing a complete List of CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN'S Publications, classified according to their value, from 6d. up to Twenty Pounds.

*** *Copies of the above Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this Paper.*

FOR SALE.—ELECTROTYPES OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS, to the number of 70,000. Full particulars on application to CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN, Ludgate Hill, London.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN,
LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 125 per SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1873, will be PAYABLE on and after TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1873.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, Teak Rafters, Iron Tanks, Coal Dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B CAREW, Lieut. late I.N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st September 1873.

FISHING TACKLE,
Expressly Manufactured for India,
Is now being landed by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JUST RECEIVED,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION,
CHOICE SELECTED
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs. a.
DINDIGUL, muster per thousand	16 0	18 0
HAVANNAH " "	16 0	18 0
THOMSON'S " "	14 0	16 0
DAWSON'S " "	14 0	16 0
NOBLE " "	13 8	15 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FURTHER ARRIVALS OF BRANDIES FROM THE COMPANY'S COGNAC AGENCY.

THE CELEBRATED HEART LABELLED BRAND.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 30 0

OLD PALE COGNAC.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0

PALE COGNAC.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0

These fine Spirits have been known for the past forty years as the best value in this market.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO BILLIARD CLUBS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have the undernoted ON SALE at their Byculla Establishment:—

Two sets Finest Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber and covered with Superfine Cloth, adapted for Thurston's full size Table. Price per set Rs. 300.

One Central Revolving Lamp for Thurston's Billiard Table with Punkah Protector, Wire Guards, Sliding Rods, and extra Shades, complete. Cash Rs. 400.

Billiard Kit of every description.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, and to be had in the following sizes, viz.:—
Rs. 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 108, 112, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 200, 225, and 250.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs; in cases complete, at
Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250, and 300.

Neck Chains,
for suspension of Lockets, each at
Rs. 29-8, 25, 30, 32, 38, 36, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125, and 130.

JEWELLERY,
Of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FINGER RINGS,
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest Designs.

Ladies' Jewelled Rings,
HALF HOOP OR GIPSY (JEWELLED GUARD),
A very beautiful assortment, each at
Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 108, 112, 120, 125, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 200, 225, 250, 270, and 300.

The "Engaged" Ring,
at Rs. 90, 100, 115, 130, 135, and 150.

Gold "Guard" Rings,
at Rs. 10-8, 11, 12, 12-8, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22-8, 24, & 25

Wedding Rings,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
at Rs. 9, 10, 10-8, 11, 12, 12-8, 16-8, and 18-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; Finger and Scarf,

JEWELLERY
of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS;
Of the best London Manufacture, in the newest designs.

Breast Studs,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at
Rs. 9, 9-8, 10, 10-8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 18-8, 19, 20, 21, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 40, 45, 55, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270, and 300.

Collar Studs,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
at each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

Sleeve Links,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; at per pair,
Rs. 18, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36, and 40.

Suites of Studs and Links,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at
Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

JEWELLERY,
Of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BORDEAUX WINES,
JUST RECEIVED BY SUEZ CANAL.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE BORDEAUX, a good Cup Wine; Quarts per dozen	9 8	10 0
PETIT MEDOC, sound, well-flavoured Breakfast Wine; Quarts per dozen	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, superior Breakfast; Quarts per dozen	14 0	16 0
SAINT JULIEN, an excellent Dinner Wine; Quarts per dozen	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, the finest Claret imported [*quarts expected*]; Pints	16 0	18 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, Vintage 1861, light and delicate; Quarts per dozen	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, VINTAGE 1861, light and delicate; Quarts per dozen	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, VINTAGE 1858, very superior; Quarts per dozen	30 0	34 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, Vintage 1861, sound light; per dozen	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS " 1858, fuller bouquet body; per dozen	21 8	24 0
POMARD (Red); per dozen	18 0	20 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

NOTICE.—On NOVEMBER 3RD, and TWO following DAYS, an EXHIBITION of LIVE-STOCK, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, and GRAINS will be HELD at WUDWAN, on which occasion Gold and Silver Medals as well as Monetary Prizes will be given in accordance with the terms of the printed Prospectus.

A CATTLE FAIR will be held at the same time, and as it is expected that a large number of animals will be sent, the occasion will be a good one for intending purchasers.

PLOUGHING MATCHES will take place on the second day.

Any information either in connection with the Exhibition or Cattle Fair will be gladly given by the Honorary Secretary, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Esquire, Extra Assistant Political Agent, Wudwan Station, from whom also Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

R. L. NUTT, Captain,
Acting 2nd Political Assistant in charge Jhalwar Pront, and President of the Committee.

Wudwan Station, 18th August 1873.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by and under the personal superintendence of the Kousanie Plantation:—

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets	Per lb. 1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	" 2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	" 2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	" 2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	" 2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS entrusted to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots	Rs. 14
Regulation Hessian Boots	" 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots	" 30

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than any other House.

Price List forwarded, post-free, on application.

All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and the running of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

Exchange on London has opened for the mail at nominally the same rates as those quoted for last mail.

In Government Securities there is not much business doing, prices in some instances being slightly lower.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 11/16d. to 2/3/32.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. to 2/-
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¾d. to 1s/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 2/ 17/32d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 [illegible]
Documents, do. ..... 1s 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10¾d. to 4/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight 99½ to 5/16.
Do demand 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight 98¾
Do. demand ..... 100 1/16 to 100½

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 324.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ..... 110½ to 11o½
Four & half per cent. 105½
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ..106
Five per cent. Debentures Loan, 1863-67 ... ...102½
15 years' Debentures Loans 102½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 109
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Bonds Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 6 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 98
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... ...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-5-6
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 208
Five-Franc Pieces 201½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-12

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

The Wimbledon steamer completed her reletting at £2-7-6, and the Caradoc being chartered to load from Kurrachee during the latter part of the day there has been a little more enquiry for steamer freight to Liverpool. By sail we have no change to report.

London { Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 5s. 0d. Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. Myrabollams ... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. Coir bdls ... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. Seeds ... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ... Coffee ... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ... £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ... £2 10s.
Havre Cotton ... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. Seeds ... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. Cotton ... £2 7s. 6d. nominal
China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 22 per ton. Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Dhurumsey, Manockjee Petit, and other Spinning shares. Colaba shares steadily.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value W sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	92
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,430
15,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	760 xd.
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	257½ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China ...	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	410 xd.
40,000	200	all	12½p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India...	122
10,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank ...	405

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¾ 22½	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	236
.....	£20	19¾ 19¾	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£20	18½ 19½	do.	Ditto ...	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19¾ 21	d.	Do. New Shares ...	.....

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,450
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning ...	2,725
900	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United ...	1,225
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,625
150	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern ...	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills ...	1,140
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's ...	1,305
900	1,000	a	90 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,230
900	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Oriental ...	3,325
480	2,500	400	216 p.c.	Royal ...	2,37[illegible]
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning...	1,350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,85[illegible]
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	775
100	500	all	45 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co...	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co...	815
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co...	5,300
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co...	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New...	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co ...	700
150	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company...	1,200
500	1,500	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co...	4,500
350	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co...	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co ...	5,500
300	2,000	1,000	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	700
300	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co ...	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co...	2,100
250	5,000	1,400	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co ...	1,900
200	400	350	125 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	675
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press...	1,900
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co...	600
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scindia Press Co...	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited...	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 88	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	850	all	6 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
420	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,365
1,000	50	11	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	130
2,150	200	100	3 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	102
1,000	50	all	14 p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. ...	25
1,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co ...	425
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	93	19½	...	Bank of China...
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank...
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ...
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula...
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ...

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has hardly been any change in the state of the market, and prices are quite unaltered. The business doing from first hands continue very small, owing chiefly to the unwillingness of the dealers to buy at current values. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

3,000 pieces Grey Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 2½ lbs. Rs. 1 13 0
3,000 ,, ,, ,, 32 in. 24 yds. 2½ lbs. ,, 1 13 3
1,400 ,, T. Red Mulls 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 3 14 0
200 ,, W. J. No. 3,000 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 2 5 6
200 ,, ,, ,, 3,100 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 2 8 6
200 ,, ,, ,, 3,200 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 2 11 6
200 ,, ,, ,, 3,300 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 2 14 6
200 ,, ,, ,, 3,400 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 3 1 6
200 ,, ,, ,, 3,500 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 3 4 6
200 ,, ,, ,, 3,600 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 3 7 6

COTTON.

The public telegrams of the 30th ultimo report the Liverpool market quiet but steady, without any quotable change in prices. The sales of the day are to the extent of 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. Imports are given at 32,000 bales. The market here continues quiet, and there is no change whatever in prices. A very small business continues to be done on European account, as the holders of fair cotton are refusing to sell except higher rates. The following purchase is reported to have been made by a European firm yesterday :—

100 candies Oomrawuttee ... at Rs. 195

YARNS.

There is almost no demand for most counts of Grey at current prices, which in the absence of any important business are quiete nominal.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 30th August, compared with the statement issued on 23rd August :—

Liabilities.	23rd August Rs.	30th August Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 12,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs.50,00,000		
Second Issue ... do. do. do. 100 do. ... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Government Securities ...	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government Current Account, Treasury Balances at Head Office ...	89,32,147	115,05,[illegible]
do. do. at Branches ...	57,68,443	50,[illegible]
Deposits ...	1,30,57,864	125,92,276
Bills ...	28,208	28,235
Credits undrawn ...	7,07,598	7,30,540
Rs.	3,44,85,794	3,71,36,029

Assets.		
Government Securities ...	60,47,515	59,82,818
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise ...	16,94,102	16,99,197
Loans, on Security of do. ...	11,15,730	7,22,260
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	1,324	317
Bills Discounted ...	91,92,703	93,96,240
Stamps ...	5,192	5,150
Fixed Stock ... Rs. 5,00,241		
Amount applied in addition at 5 per cent. ... 95,000	4,05,241	4,05,241
Bullion ...	5,32,551	7,92,406
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	3,44,884	4,12,379
Cash and Currency Notes ...	148,45,842	1,77,85,021
Rs.	3,44,85,794	3,71,36,029

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Penang (s) ...	Cotton ...	Kurrachee, Aug. 29.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	India (s)...	Dodero,...	Genoa, &c.

The Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10, Rigs, s s, Drysdell, from Shanghai.
10, Cheops, s s, Dowdy, from Foochow.
10, Khedive, s s, Steward, from Suez, with Mail.
14, Conrad, s s, Roggen, from Holland.
16, Irrawaddy, s s, Bourdan, from Marseilles.
17, Pekin, s s, Woolcott, from Shanghai.
17, Flora, s s, Freidrich, from Trieste.
17, Aurora, s s, Larrings, from Liverpool.
18, Orissa, s s, Fentiman, from Bombay.
18, Bertha, s s, Burkitt, from Calcutta.
18, William Corry, s s, Croxon, from Cardiff.
19, Tejo, forty gun boat, s s, Cabral, from Lisbon.
19, H M Dalhousie, B M, Warner, from Perim.
19, Shing King, s s, H Wells, from Glasgow.
21, Flintshire, s s, Sturrock, from Foochow.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 14, Khedive, s s, Steward, for Bombay, with mail.
14, Japan, s s, Smidt, to London.
14, Conrad, s s, Roggen, to Batavia.
15, R pa, s s, Drysdell, to London.
15, Cheops, s s, Dowdy, to London.
15, Dalhousie, B M, Warner, to Perim.
15, Cashmere, s s, Atkinson, to Zanzibar.
17, Irawaddy, s s, Bourdan, to China.
17, Pekin, s s, Woolcott, to Suez.
17, Aurora, s s, Larrings, to Mauritius.
18, Bissus s s, Rennie, to Mauritius.
18, Flora, s s, Fredrich, to Bombay.
18, Orissa, s s, Fentiman, to Suez.
18, Bertha, s s, Burkitt, to London.
19, Ontario, ship, Robinson, to Batavia.
20, Shing King, s s, H Wells, to Shanghai.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

July 26, Euxine, ship, Dougall from Birkenhead, bound to Calcutta.
31, James Livesay, s s, Clarke, from Cardiff.
Aug. 10, Morning Star, ship, Evans, from Newcastle.
18, W. Corry, s s, Croxon from Cardiff.
19, Tego, 43 Gun Boat, Cabral, from Lisbon.
19, Dalhousie, B M s s, Warner from Perim.
21, Flintshire s s, Sturrock, from Foochow.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1st SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 20 cases iron sheets, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co ; 35 casks glassware, Fuckeera Bharmull ; 199 packages glassware, Hasson Allorakhia ; 7 packages glassware, Nanjee Khanmahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin, s, 201 casks ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Caradoc, 19 cases paper and 1 case envelopes, Hajee Esmail Jaitha and Sons ; 19 cases yellow metal sheets, Dhunjee Visram ; 7 bales wall paper, Dossa Sulleman ; 5 bales wall paper, Abdoolhooreen Tyabjee ; 5 cases medium, Rehimtoola Tolub, 5 cases champagne, 5 cases claret, 2 cases champagne, Rustomjee Merwanjee Boyee ; 4 casks paint, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co ; 4 cases candles, Dulheram Purbhudas ; 4 hogsheads beer and 3 hogshead porter, Cowasjee Manockjee ; 13 barrels rosin, Bhayubhoy Allibhoy.
British Sceptre, 9 cases glass, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 55 packages glassware, Huridas Veerchund ; 54 cases glass, Moosajee Sumsoodin ; 5 kegs paint, Abdoolhoosen Tyabjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora, 6 cases paper, Framjee Ardaseer Dover.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1st SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 175 cwts coir ropes, and 70 cwts coir fibres, Meajee Mooljee.
Wimbledon, s, 35 bales wool, Pursotum Keswjee ; 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co ; 42 bales cotton, Bhimjee Jaitha ; 33 bales wool, Pairac Chapsey and Co ; 35 bales wool, Annundjee Visram ; 23 bales wool, Huridas Gangjee.
India, s, 800 bags wheat, H A H Essac.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, s, 308 pieces E teeth, Munsookram Kooberdass.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda, s, 1 box shawl, Lalloobhoy Mookchund.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 30.

Alexander, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Sind Horse, from leave, from England.
Edes, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from leave, from England.
Cunningham, Captain, Madras 29th Regiment, on sick leave from Bangalore.
Leyard, Lieutenant, Bengal 37th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Dugshai.
Barker, Surgeon, Medical Department, from leave, from Europe.

August 31.

Pearson, Lieutenant, Madras 107th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Poona.
Ostrehan, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deesa.

September 1.

Cresswell, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Goslin, Lieutenant, Madras 76th Regiment, to join, to Secundrabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 23rd August, 1873.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant and Local Captain T Glancy, Royal Engineers, to be Quarter Master, Interpreter and Superintendent Field and Park Train, vice Captain Newport, temporarily appointed.
Captain C P Newport, Staff Corps, to command a company, vice Lieutenant Penton.
Private John Fox, 66th Regiment, is transferred to the Unattached List for employment with the Band of His Excellency the Governor.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—
20th Regiment N I—Colonel W Scott, from 9th September to 8th Oct 1873, on private affairs, in extension.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aug. 28.)

In continuation of G O No 2025, dated 20th May 1873, the Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased to exempt all Police Zamindars in the Punjab from the following provisions of the Arms' Act, viz, from the provisions of Section 32 (prohibiting the possession of arms and ammunition without a license) and of Section 16 (providing a penalty for going armed and carrying arms without a license).

Mr E B Francis, Asst Commr, is transfered from the Hissar to the Gurgaon District.

The Revd A P Kelso, Presbyterian Missionary, Rawulpindee, is licensed, under Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the Government of the Punjab.

Lt-Col J C Millar, Cant Mag, Jullundur, is allowed to avail himself of the unexpired portion (seventy-eight days) of the privilege leave granted to him in G O No 1813, dated 7th May 1873, and cancelled by G O No 2143, dated 30th idem, with effect from the 18th Aug 1873.

Mr C M Burton, Extra Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag, Jullundhur, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Lt-Col Millar.

The services of Mr J W Gardiner, Asst Commr, Umritsar, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Financial Department.

Mr J L Plummer, Commander, steamer Chenab, obtained privilege leave of absence from the 29th June to the 8th July 1873.

His Honour the Lt-Govr has sanctioned the continuance, for a second year, of the Punitive Police Post imposed on the village of Thandswali, in the Ferozepore District, but at the reduced strength of two first grade constables only.

Mr W H Mercer, Offg District Supt of Police, Gurdaspore, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 4th Aug, of the one month's privilege leave sanctioned in G O No 190, of 24th ult.

Mr D N Trumbull, Offg Asst District Supt of Police, Delhi, rejoined from privilege leave on the 10th instant.

Mr G W Yule, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is reduced to the 2nd grade, from this date (22nd).

Mr F J Moran, Asst Engr, from the 3rd to the 2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.		Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom ...	Sept. 5	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	,, 3	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee...	,, 10	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian ...	,, 20	4-30 P.M.	...	No after packet.
China ...	,, 6	4-30 P.M.	...	packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	,, 5	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar ...	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		4 P.M.			4 P.M.
Monday ...	Sept. 8	Tuesday...	...	Nov.	18
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	...	Dec.	2
Tuesday ...	Oct. 7	,, ...	...	,,	16
,, ...	,, 21	,, ...	...	,,	30
,, ...	,, 4	,, ...	...	Jan.	13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday ...	Sept. 20	Saturday ...	...	Nov.	15
,, ...	Oct. 18	,, ...	...	Dec.	13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
Friday ...	Sept. 26	Friday ...	Sept. 5
Monday ...	Oct. 27	Monday ...	Oct. 6
,, ...	Nov. 24	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	Dec. 22	,, ...	Dec. 1

POSTAGE OF LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment by full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday ... Sept. 26 Monday ... Nov. 24
Monday ... Oct. 27

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*) ...	Rs.	42	0	0
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Three Months ...	*ditto* ... ,,	14	0	0
One Month ...	*ditto* ... ,,	5	0	0
One Week ...	*ditto* ... ,,	1	8	0

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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Per Annum ... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COOKSON—August 25th, at Secundrabad, the wife of Capt. Douglas Cookson, Adjutant 78th Regiment, of a daughter.
KING—August 21st, at Tellkul Ghaut, Howrah, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John King, of a son.
ROBERTSON—August 23rd, at the Free Church Orphanage, Entally, the wife of the Rev. James Robertson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WOODWARD—HOPKINS—August 19th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. H. Pity, Edwin Woodward, Acting Commander, H. M.'s ship Mermaid, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Hopkins, Esq, of Worcester.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1873.

THOUGH it cannot, we believe, be regarded as actually the case that the contractors for the Indore State Railway have thrown up their contract, yet there is no doubt that a crisis is pending which will settle the question whether the work shall henceforth be carried on by Government departmentally or by Messrs. Hood Winton, Mills, and Oag, the present contractors. It is a fact that since work commenced on this line the contractors and the gentlemen of the Public Works Department have never pulled together. The former allege that they are harassed by the Government officers to such an extent that it has been all but impossible to carry out the contract, and of late the rumours of war between the parties have become so frequent that they indicate pretty surely there is fire somewhere. Attempts have been made to patch up the differences, but apparently that has simply been a case of crying peace when there was no peace, for it is certain that (as a correspondent informed us some time ago) the contractors have now appealed to the Supreme Government for its interference. And it depends upon what Government thinks whether they shall not retire from the contract altogether. The disputes which have been occurring among those concerned in the construction of the Indore State Railway are not a thing of yesterday ; they have been going on for a considerable time past. Is it not therefore a pity that they were not thoroughly investigated when they arose ? It would have been easy for Government to find out whether in such and such matters the inspectors were exercising unusual and arbitrary powers. In all these large contract concerns there is one broad recognized standard of excellence of work, and surely a little inquiry would have shown Government whether its servants were exacting something beyond that standard—something which the contractors could never have anticipated when they submitted their tenders. If this inquiry had been made, much of the contractors' money that has been wasted would have been saved, and a great deal of the time of the inspecting engineers would not have been lost. Rightly or wrongly a feeling has got abroad that the harassments to which the contractors have been subjected are due to a petty spirit of jealousy on the part of the Public Works Department officials, who are said to hate the open contract system and to wish that every public work should be undertaken by their department. An inquiry even so far back as a year ago would have shown whether there is any foundation for that impression, and both sides would have been freed from much annoyance and bitterness. We know it is natural that Public Works Department officials should have such a feeling, but we are not so confident that, because some arrangements regarding a public work were made which did not exactly please them, they would deliberately pull in several directions in order to bring the arrangements to grief. We feel certain that our public servants generally would not condescend to anything so petty, and that they are more filled with a sense of duty than to gratify personal feelings at the expense of their public employers. But still if there are any doubts, an investigation would have ended them, and the public would have been spared from hearing little else but quarrels regarding the construction of the Holkar's Railway.

We have no doubt whatever that the construction of the railway has been hindered by the disputes we have been referring to. We have from time to time mentioned the progress made along the line, but nevertheless are satisfied that if contractors and inspectors had not been so often at loggerheads we might have had much more progress to record. It seems to us that unless an immediate decision is come to with reference to the relative duties of the contractors and the Government officials, it will be a considerable time before Lord Northbrook has the opportunity of realizing the hope which he expressed last December to the guests at H. H. Holkar's dinner party at Burwai, of crossing the Nerbudda bridge on his uninterrupted way from Khundwa to Indore. For the contractors' sake, as well as for the peace of mind of the Maharaja, whose capital is involved, we hope that that decision will be given [illegible]. Let us have no more humbugging about the works ; if they are to be gone on with, let us get them completed soon. The rails are now laid as far as the south bank of the Nerbudda, a distance of thirty-seven miles from Khundwa ; and it would appear that the railway is already beginning to be appreciated, for at the beginning of last month, Mr. Low, Commissioner Nerbudda Division, who had been on a tour to Nimar, travelled (accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, and Mrs. Playfair) by the contractors' train from Khundwa to Sunawud. The party returned on the following day. The train was able to make the journey in a much shorter time than was expected, and the road was pronounced to be very good indeed for a new line. Trains are now running frequently between Khundwa and the Nerbudda. All this is very satisfactory, but still the hitches between the contractors and the P. W. D. gentlemen always rise before us and suggest how much more satisfactory it would have been if everything had gone on amiably. We learn that on the north bank of the Nerbudda there are several miles of way ready, so far as the contractors are concerned, but that that length of line cannot be completed because the Government officers have not forwarded rails ; that the contractors are seriously annoyed by their difficulty in obtaining grants from Government to pay for labour actually done ; and that none of the stations on the line between Khundwa and the Nerbudda are even nearly completed, though this portion of the work is being done departmentally by Government, or by petty contract. In fact, the whole of the operations on the railway seem to be cramped by the quarrels between the contractors and the inspectors, and if no more public time or labour is to be wasted, it is necessary for the Government of India to interfere at once and investigate the cause of these chronic, unpleasant, and unprofitable disputes. Either the contractors have a grievance or they have not. If they have, then the proper remedy can be applied ; if they have not, the sooner the works are undertaken departmentally the better.

ON Wednesday last we published an analysis of some food samples, such as flours and dhalls, as sold in Bombay. It was probably intended that we should take some notice of the work in which the Municipal Commissioner had engaged the services of Mr. W. H. Harris, F.C.S., and this we would very gladly do, but for the fact that the day on which the analysis appeared we were furnished in common with our contemporaries with a "correction" in regard to one of the samples of wheat flour, a flour marked "D." Both our daily contemporaries described the previous day's report as containing "a slight inaccuracy." It is this "slight inaccuracy" about which we have been thinking for the last three or four days, and which has induced us to refrain from discussing the results of Mr. Harris's labours until such time as we are able to do so with some confidence. It is probable enough that there are no more inaccuracies in the tables which were submitted ; but we cannot allow the "slight inacuracy" in sample "D" to pass by without special notice.

The analysis of wheat flour, sample "D," as first published, was thus given—

	Per cent.
Moisture ...	6·58
Nitrogenous compounds ...	14·78
Starch, gum, soluble fibre, &c ...	73·48
(Husk) Hardened cellulose ...	5·08
Mineral matters ...	·08
	100·00

The corrected statement gave—

	Per cent
Nitrogenous matters ...	16·21
Starch, &c ...	76·41
Hardened cellulose ...	none
Mineral Matters ...	·80

Placing the statements side by side we have—

	Original statement (inaccurate.) Per cent.	Amended statement (correct.) Per cent.
Moisture ...	6·58	6·58
Nitrogenous compounds ...	14·78	16·21
Starch, gum, soluble fibre, &c.	73·48	76·41
(Husk) Hardened cellulose ...	5·08	none
Mineral matters ...	·08	·80
	100·00	100·00

Instead of there being a "slight inaccuracy" in the former statement, there is such a marvellous difference in the two that we are quite amazed. Without entering very particularly into the chemical difference of the samples of flour as represented by the above figures, we remark in the first place how wonderfully well the whole number 100 is brought out in the total of both. This is significant as showing that if there was any inaccuracy in copying the figures of the original statement it is passing strange how the total should have proved so accurate. In determining the value of a sample of wheat flour for human food the percentage of nitrogenous compounds or flesh-formers contained in the sample affords evidence of its feeding quality ; it is singular, therefore, that the amount of nitrogenous compounds contained in sample "D" should suffer a reduction of about 1½ per cent., or from 16·21, the actual percentage, to 14·78, the inaccurate percentage. Again, nearly 3 per cent. is taken off the starchy compounds or heat-givers, and, strange above all, the reduced percentage of both nitrogenous and starchy compounds, as shown in the inaccurate or first statement, is carried down to do duty as (husk) hardened cellulose, or indigestible fibre, with which the sample is credited as showing 5·08 per cent. There is a slight variation in the quantity of "mineral matters" shown in both statements, which may be accounted for on the hypothesis that this was required to bring out the scientific whole number 100.

All things considered, we are of opinion that a viler sample of wheat flour than that represented by the inaccurate figures of the first table can scarcely be conceived. Apart from the diminished percentage of nitrogenous and starchy compounds, which is bad enough, the 5 per cent. and upwards of hardened cellulose or indigestible fibre with which it is accredited is enough to secure for the grinder and vendor of such flour banishment to the Andamans, with the additional sentence of being kept there until he has suffered the pains intended for his customers by consuming the whole stock found on his premises.

The transposition of the figures in the inaccurate statement is so remarkable that we are precluded from supposing it could have been accidental. The amended or corrected, or as we may suppose it may be called, the original statement, actually shows sample "D" to be by far the best flour examined. It actually contains the highest percentage of nitrogenous compounds or flesh-formers of all the samples, without a fraction of husk or hardened cellulose, and is the freest from mineral matter.

But further, the first statement regarding the "D" sample of wheat flour contained the following note by the analyst himself :—"A "genuine wheat flour free from

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, August 8.)

WAR, OFFICE PALL MALL, AUG. 8, 1873.

1st Regt of Life Guards, Capt J H W Theobald, Marquis of Ormonde, retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th Aug. 1873.

Royal Horse Guards, Sub-Lieut H H G A V Meynell, retires from the service. Dated 9th August, 1873.

2nd Dragoon Guards, H Clerk, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9 h Aug, 1873.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut H Lees, from the 47th Foot, to be Lieut, vice F Hall, retired. Dated 9th August, 1873.

C J M Weale, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut F C Macky, retired. Dated 9th Aug 1873.

5th Lancers, W J G [illegible] Gent, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

12th Lancers, P P Mack, [illegible] be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

15th Hussars, E D H [illegible]dia Cadet), to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

18th Hussars, W P Warr[illegible]ent, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th August, 1873.

20th Hussars, Capt G W A FitzGeorge, from the 23rd Foot, to be Capt, vice J M Heath, retired on a pension. Dated 26th July, 1873.

A W N Thomas, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut D C Budd, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Veterinary-Surg F D Bray resigns his Commission. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Royal Artillery, Lieut-Col and Bt Col A C Pigou to be Col, vice C T Franklin, CB, who retires upon full-pay. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Major and Bt Lieut-Col F Miller, V C, to be Lieut-Col, vice Bt Col Pigou. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Major G H Goodenough, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Bt Lieut-Col Miller. Dated 9th Aug. 1873.

Capt E H Cameron, from the Supernumerary List, to be Capt, vice M M Lane, placed upon the Supernumerary List on being appointed Adjt of the Northumberland Artillery Militia. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Capt H W L Hime, from the Supernumerary List to be Capt, vice H C Seton (late Bombay) placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 9th Aug 1873.

Capt. A Ford, on the Supernumerary List, has been placed upon the Seconded List. Dated 25th June, 1873.

Lieut J T Greenfield, to be Capt, vice E A Slessor, deceased. Dated 5th June 1873.

Lieut C W Thomson to be Capt, vice F S Stoney, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

The Commissions of the undermentioned Lieutenants to be antedated to the 2nd May, 1872, each antedate not to carry back pay :—J D Kirwan, Earnest de Vismes du Bonlay, J W H Potts, E C C Sandys, A H Calwell, J H Wodehouse, F M Banister, J McDonnell, J Temple, C F Herring Cooper, E W Selby, F N M Skinner, W E Hardy, G H W Beaumont, and J A Coxhed.

Lieut R McG Stewart is placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Lieut C M Smith is placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 9th Aug, 1837.

Lieut J G Murray retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Capt H R V Browne to be Adjt, vice C W Bellairs, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Capt W Wyndham (late Madras), to be Adjt, vice C E Reid (late Madras), who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Coldstream Guards, Lieut J F G Ross, of Bladensburg, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut, vice J G H G Montgomery, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

G Brand, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut D Fortescue, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Scots Fusilier Guards, The Hon'ble J H Duncombe to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut the Hon'ble A H [illegible] promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

[illegible] M Gall, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to [illegible] E Bouchier, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

[illegible] F Hamilton, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut in succession to [illegible] C A Blyth, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

[illegible]Coal, to be Quartermaster, vice W Mackie, [illegible] Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

[illegible] Moody, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to [illegible] St B Sladen, retired. Dated 9th [illegible]

[illegible], to be Sub-Lieut, in succession [illegible]ted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

[illegible], to be Sub-Lieut in succession [illegible]retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

[illegible] succession to Lieut [illegible]

[illegible] succession to Lieut [illegible]ug, 1873.

[illegible]Lieut, in succession to Lieut [illegible]th Aug, 1873.

[illegible]ain (India Cadet), to be Sub-Lieut C S Bailey, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

The name of the Gentleman appointed to an Ensigncy, and promoted Lieut in the Gazettes of the 2nd Feb 1869, and the 11th July, 1871, respectively, is Gustavus Spicker Bullock, and not Gustavus Spicker Bullock, as stated in those Gazettes.

12th Foot, Lieut W B Ferris to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut H D A Cutbill, promoted. Dated 16th May, 1873.

A J Watson, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut in succession to Lieut S B Triphook, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

G H Robinson, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut in succession to Lieut H D A Cutbill, promoted. Dated 9th Aug 1873.

A W T Radcliffe (India Cadet), to be Sub-Lieut in succession to Lieut C H Gardner, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

13th Foot, C M Hutton, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut G Kemmis, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

14th Foot, M M Hill, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut H A Williams, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

16th Foot, J A Campbell, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut J E Orange, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

17th Foot, S E. Beatson, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut R H Dunning, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

18th Foot, Lieut S Phillips, to be Adjutant, vice Lieut H B Moore, retired. Dated 14th June, 1873.

M P Coode, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th Aug, 1873

G M Hicks, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut H B Moore, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

P A Morshead, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut L R Dowdall, transferred to the 102nd Foot. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

H W N Guinness, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut B G Haines, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

H S Lye, (India Cadet), to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th Aug. 1873.

19th Foot, R Phayre, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut W W Scott, retired. Dated 9th Aug., 1873.

Qr-Mr T Murphy retires upon half-pay. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

29th Foot, The Hon P G Bellew, to be Sub-Lieut, vice H W Ozanne, transferred to the 5oth Foot. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

E E M Lawford, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th Aug. 1873.

H B Headley, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

21st Foot, L M Bodham, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut F M Salmond, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

22nd Foot, H R L Homes, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut A J G Bainbridge, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

23rd Foot, Lieut C G Bell retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

C E Clough, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut C E H Vincent, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

24th Foot, G P M Pritchard, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut H J Going, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

25th Foot, E R Courtenay, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut H J Harvey, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

C T Becker, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut. S R B Partridge, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

26th Foot, Paymaster and Honorary Capt D Creagh, from the 59th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Major H A Berry, deceased. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

27th Foot, Sergt-Major J Hannan to be Qr Mr, vice J Trenor, retired on half-pay. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

28th Foot, T A Montresor, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut J G Beattie, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

R W P Lodwick, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut C L H Deering, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

30th Foot, Capt and Bt-Major H C Singleton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

31st Foot, J Page, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

32nd Foot, C E Heath, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

H [illegible] Gent, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

34th Foot, [illegible]ader, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut A A [illegible]s, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

37th Foot, J P W Spankie [illegible] Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut H E Gaul[illegible] promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

40th Foot, Lieut J D Gregson to be Ins[illegible]ctor of Musketry, vice Lieut L R Phillips, promoted. Dated 15th March, 1873.

41st Foot, H E Passy, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut R Taylor, promoted in the 83rd Foot. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

42nd Foot, H F Elliot, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut in succession to Lieut A M Creagh, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

49th Foot, F W Egerton, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut H P Bailey, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

56th Foot, F E Grainger, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, vice J C Bayly, transferred to the 27th Foot. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

57th Foot, C H Morris, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut A Biddulph, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

58th, Foot, C C Williams, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut J Fair, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

59th Foot, P H N Lake, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut E Gunter, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

E M Nedham, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut H T Herchmer, deceased. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

60th Foot, E G H Wilkinson, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut G Carpenter, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

The Hon'ble A H P Graville to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut G T Whitaker, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

H R Lovett, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut R C Robinson, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

63rd Foot, H T G Burne, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut W H Wickens, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

68th Foot, Sub-Lieut J C Hilliard to be Lieut. Dated 30th Dec 1871.

J de C D Meade, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut L H J Barnard, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

69th Foot, F S L Penno, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut G Wainman, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873

71st Foot, K R MacKenzie, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut dated 9th Aug, 1873.

75th Foot, F G Pollock, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut E G Miller, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

76th Foot, W A Campbell, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut R B Giles, deceased. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

78th Foot, Lieut G S C Justice to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut C J B Stewart, promoted. Dated 28th June, 1873.

81st Foot, E C Morris, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

84th Foot, E E Carr, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut J Bonhote, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

87th Foot, C W Darwin, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

89th Foot, M J Meade, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut A J H Daubeny, promoted. Dated 9th August, 1873.

93rd Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col J M Brown retires upon full-pay. Dated 9th August, 1873.

96th Foot, C P Ridley, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut T R Lofthouse, retired. Dated 9th August, 1873.

98th Foot, Lieut Col and Brevet Col F G Hamley retires upon full-pay. Dated 9th August, 1873.

H D Williams, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th August, 1873.

T G Barclay, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 9th August, 1873.

101st Foot, M Short, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut W S H Dunlevie, retired. Dated 9th August, 1873.

102nd Foot, Capt W H Beaumont retires upon a pension Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

A M Monteith, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, vice A A S Hussey, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

103rd Foot, M E Brandt retires upon a pension. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

105th Foot, W Hore, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut L G Hay, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

106th Foot, F H Westloe, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut G W Deane, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps on the 15th Feb, 1873. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

E L R Thackwell, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut H A B Moorhouse, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

109th Foot, S C F Peile, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut A Balderston, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Rifle Brigade, the Hon F Sidney to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut H J D Gretton, retired. Dated 9th August 1873.

J F Wegg-Prosser, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut A H S Montgomery, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

1st West India Regt, Sub-Lieut F A Montgomery-Moore retires from the Service. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

W H Middlemass, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut A H Craufuird, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

J Skelton, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut W D Osborne, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

J Tinkler, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut W C Bellers, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

2nd West India Regt, C Cox, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut the Hon C E S Ruthven, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

J Davy, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, vice W G Delpratt transferred to the 20th Hussars. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

E S Masters, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut T H Davies, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

S F Foster, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut E Birch, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

E H Clementson, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut H F Jackson, transferred to the 67th Foot. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

E Stanley, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, vice A G S Beadnell, transferred to the 25th Foot. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

J A Murphy, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut J F Trotter, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

G Grant, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, vice A A Bruce, transferred to the 17th Foot. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

J C Doyle, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, vice W S D Liardet, transferred to the 17th Foot. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

C B Lyster, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut F W S Grant, promoted. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

C H W Tyndale, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut E H Banfather, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

P G Kerans, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut E J Sargent, retired. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Supply and Transport Sub-Dept, Assist-Commissary E Godrich has been cashiered by the sentence of a Genl Court Martial. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

African Branch, C F H Beardmore, Gent, to be Assist-Commissary on probation. Dated 23rd July, 1873.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg C F Richards, MB, retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 23rd June, 1873.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The Surname of one of the Gentlemen appointed Veterinary-Surgeons on probation, in the Gazette of the 13th June 1873, is Crawford, not Crauford, as then stated.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The appointment of Major H Mackenzie, half-pay, late 13th Foot, dated 12th Feb, 1873, should have been designated Secy and Adjt, and not Adjt only, as stated in the Gazettes of the 11th Feb and 29th April, 1873.

BREVET.

Col C T Franklin, C B, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major-Genl on retiring upon full-pay. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col F G Hamley, 98th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-General on retiring upon full-pay. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Major and Bt Lieut-Col J M Brown, 93rd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Col on retiring upon full-pay. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Major and Bt Lieut-Col M Browne, half-pay, late 13th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Col on retiring upon full-pay. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Major E Brandt, 103rd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Col on retiring on a pension. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Capt W H Beaumont, 102nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major on retiring upon a pension. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

Qr-Mr T Murphy, 19th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Capt, on retiring upon half-pay. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

The honorary rank of Major of Paymaster J Fells, 8th Foot, to be antedated to the 16th Oct, 1871.

Paymaster and Hony Capt A B de Lasalle, 15th Hussars, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 18th May, 1873.

Paymaster and Hony Capt G K Leet, 23rd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 2nd July, 1873.

Sub-Assist-Surg and Senior Apothecary V E R Ardagh of the Medical Dept of the Hyderabad Contigent, to have the honorary and local rank of Assist-Surg. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

MEMORANDA.

Col H C Stace, retired full-pay R A, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance. Dated 3rd July, 1873.

Major and Bt Lieut-Col M Browne, half-pay, late 13th Foot, retires upon full-pay. Dated 9th Aug, 1873.

The undermentioned Officers retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions :—

Major and Bt Lieut-Col A P. Bowlby, half-pay, late 64th Foot. Dated 10th July, 1873.

Capt A P B Baillie, half-pay, late 79th Foot. Dated 10th July, 1873.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 7TH AUG. 1873.

THE following have this day been appointed to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 1st April, 1873 :—B W Wellings; R D White, BA, MB; J R Leech, MD; J Wilson, MA, MD; H J Madders, MD; E A Lucas; R Sproule; C C Goddidg; S Browne, MD; A Flood; H B Harrison; M Fitzgerald; S F Hamilton; and C W Magrane.

BY far the most popular of the late Bishop of Winchester's writings, says the *Athenæum*, has been "Agathos," which has passed through a great number of editions, and has been translated into an immense number of languages, including the Moori tongue. His sermons, we believe, the Bishop, very seldom wrote out before going into the pulpit; he was in the habit of merely putting down a few headings, even on important occasions. For instance, all that he prepared of the sermon he delivered at Leads, on the occasion of the meeting of the social Science Congress, was written on the back of an envelope. The Bishop occasionally contributed to periodical literature. The most important of his articles was the attack upon "Essays and Reviews" which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* for January, 1871, and caused a sensation at the time.

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[redacted]

SIR,—I composed [illegible] letter, I hope you [illegible] you put this in your [illegible] words about the letter you [illegible] from Sattara. I really would [illegible]ing a letter so uncomplimentary [illegible]t did, that we only knew how to fire. Only I do not like to publish my own corrections I might inform your correspondent what I can do. One thing I could do beautifully, namely, box his ears (it must be a "he")—I wonder would he consider it done to perfection! Then his impertinence in calling us "ducks": all we can tell him is that it wont be a case of "green peas" for him if we find him out, for in that case he wont be let to accompany the ducks again. Ducks, green peas, and winter are incompatible. Then the way he spoke of dear Colonel S.'s pet hobby, and really great improvements is simply unbearable.

Now, dear Mr. Editor, please do not publish any more of his nonsense. If you promise, I may perhaps send you an account of our badminton tournament, our next assembly, the bachelors' picnic, and our calico dance.—Yours, &c.

SCRUMPTIOUS MARY.

Sattara, 30th August.

BOILER INSPECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To attempt the task of correcting "O.M.B.I.'s" assertions of the 30th ult. is not my intention. A perusal of his letter of the 21st ult. by any of your readers sufficiently interested in the subject will show how much of my letter was an "invention." A comparison of both his will display the effrontery and self-complacency with which he refutes, contorts, and wire-draws his previous statements. While the eagerness with which he seizes upon the individual "inventions" with the apparent intention of throttling them, serves but as a feint for our friend "riding off" and toning his previous assertions the which are now so modified and touched up as scarcely to be recognized as coming from the same individual, in fact almost giving grounds for the assumption that it is possible for two "O.M.B.I.'s" to exist. The subtlety of his etymological reasoning on "announcing" and "reporting" would delight the most fastidious Government examiner.

His reiterated disparagement of marine engineers evinces a narrow-mindedness and bigotry but sorrily concealed by wishes for the general welfare of the profession. The marine engineer requires no vindication of his competency from me. The honourable and responsible positions which so many of them have held, and are holding, whether as masters, managers, or foremen, after years of seagoing experience, and the able manner in which those duties are performed, speak volumes in their behalf. Nor do I fear that his remarks will deter young engineers from seeking an experience as undoubtedly necessary as useful, and one which the exigencies of sea-life so peculiarly affords, and which a shop life does not supply.

The blustering assertion that "because I know that some are incompetent, I say it follows that the examination system does not answer the purpose for which it was intended," is but one more example of the style of argument on which his conclusions are founded. What earthly institutions answer their purpose to the letter, turning out all their members as paragons of excellence? Mortals as a rule are less exacting than "O. M. B. I." and are content to find that the result show an undoubted step in the direction aimed at, a step towards making "the man a better mechanic, the mechanic a better man." That not a few shady individuals as regards practice may slip through those examinations without being plucked is true—it is almost unavoidable;—but to assert that a worse class of men go forward is antagonistic to the best authorities on the subject.

The organization of boiler inspecting at home has not proved a panacea for boiler explosions, but surely the system is not to be condemned on that account. The good that has been accomplished by supervision is so marked as to justify its continuance. As I before remarked, the man's abilities as a workman do not come under Government supervision, and I question much the practicability of such an ordeal to any real advantage. Further than that, sufficient evidence should be forthcoming that each graduate has served an apprenticeship as an engineer. As to the manner in which he has employed that time, and the degree of excellence or otherwise that he has attained—that as hitherto rests entirely with his employers.

As regards apprenticeships in India, an amount of spawn, native especially, has been allowed to get adrift, after the matter of a couple of years practice in an engineering place of business. Now as five years is the minimum term of apprenticeship at home in the trade generally with all the advantages attached thereto for acquiring a fair knowledge of the business, it is not asking too much of young men similarly inclined here to devote the same time to it. Nor would Government be acting arbitrary if the first question in the proposed examination was, "Have you served an apprenticeship of five years?" Government has shown an unwonted callousness towards the trades as practised in India in (so far as) not providing a means for getting at some knowledge of the theory of their principles; and I doubt unless some more interest be shown and a means be provided for acquiring a thorough and sound grounding in those principles, much of the good that would spring from the movement will be thwarted. An evening class held twice a week in one of our public institutions, under the charge of a competent person, would go far to supply the want felt, Government giving a fixed sum which in addition to the fees would repay the teacher's exertions.

1st September. PARTAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please favour me with sufficient space to answer the somewhat ill-natured remarks of your correspondent "Public Weal" on boiler inspection in Bombay and Act VII of 1873?

"Public Weal" is correct in his assertion that there is a piece of hardihood about my letter to which he refers which neither his arguments nor those advanced by "Timorous" have in the least degree softened, and I beg to ask of him, as an honest correspondent, to "do likewise," and authenticate his writings when dealing with the "Public Weal" as he would a document of individual importance only.

If "Public Weal" were making his last testament and will, and if there was a residue for his heirs, executors, and assigns, he would, I am inclined to think, give stronger proofs of his sincerity than substituting for his real name that unintelligible scribble "Public Weal."

"Fair play and daylight" is my motto, and no adversary shall stab me in the dark nor drive me from my standpoint except by sound arguments, and truth and justice; from my standpoint I shall still exclaim, May God protect the weak, or the 200 owners and users of small steam boilers, who have already been prostrated by the Boiler Inspection Act as it now stands but whose position will be greatly aggravated by Act VII of 1873.

I share a common opinion with respect to boiler inspection and public safety, that if inspection be fairly administered the tendency of it will be in the direction of greater security against explosion, but authority should not be granted which does not carry responsibility with it, and I sincerely believe that Act VII. of 1873 will fail in that respect, and leave the cure worse than the disease, by setting in motion a system of corruption unknown in the public service anterior to the introduction of the "Boiler Inspection Act."

The inspector as well as the inspected will require to be supervised. Sound legislation means the greatest good to the greatest number, but at the same time admits the difficulty of always accomplishing so much.

The "Boiler Inspection Act," says "Public Weal," every one knows has been instituted for the protection of human life and property, and it provides how this shall be done in as far as human effort and foresight can avail. Preaching the Gospel is meant to make every one virtuous, good, and heavenward inclined, and gaols have been erected to deter people from crime and make them honest, and these two are greater institutions than any Boiler Act can ever be made; but have they effected their full and legitimate purposes?

My reason for enumerating the prominent boiler explosions which have occurred in "Western India," and showing that those boilers at the time of explosion were in the charge of skilful engineers, was to show also that certificated engineers in those particular cases could have been of no avail, neither could an irresponsible inspector, and therefore legislation on that point appears uncalled for.

"Public Weal," I find, is unable to point out one single casualty arising from "prime movers," and yet he insists that it is necessary they should be inspected to avoid "smashes," and to prevent friction and God knows what—that Government has to keep in good working order all of the spinning mills, cotton presses, &c., &c., by the supervision of an inspector of their boilers and prime movers, while their respective engineers are to work about in broadcloth from sunrise to sunset without any care or responsibility. Would an engineer be a true Englishman and have the pride of his profession at heart who could permit a man in capacity of a boiler inspector to direct and superintend his work? I think not; and if he did he would not be worthy of the eulogiums conferred upon his class by Sir W. Fairbairn. But it may be inferred from the reasoning of "Public Weal" that engineers will not be an essential at all when this wonderful "Boiler Inspection and Prime Movers Act" is put into execution.

Whatever the proposed Act may turn out to be, it is to be hoped that it will prevent good and sound boilers from being sacrificed, and prevent by the inspectors' examinations unnecessary delay and expense, and the granting of certificates ought to be done without so many hums and hahs as have been hitherto experienced, and also repeated excuses for adjournments.

I am accused by "Public Weal" of making assertions in my letter under notice which are totally foreign to my avocation and comprehension, and this compels me to give an account of myself.

I have no desire to be put into the witness, box on the question of my own personal merits, but "Public Weal" has forced that duty upon me. I do not style myself an engineer, and never did, but nevertheless I profess to have a fair share of engineering knowledge of which I have eminent written proof; but surely my adversary is not so blind to the history and knowledge of that important branch of the world's industry as to believe that efficiency is only to be attained by five or seven years' application at the vice and lathe.

Will "Public Weal" ignore the grand abilities of a "Stephenson" because he was not formally initiated as above stated? Will he set at nought the mechanical engineering ability of the "United States," where a man has as many trades to his name as there are buttons on his coat? Although, as before stated, engineering is not my profession, I have been so closely associated with it, as mill apprentice, overlooker, manager, and owner during the past 33 years, that I take some special pride in professing to have some knowledge of steam boilers, steam engines, and prime movers, &c., a knowledge which "Public Weal" or his supporters would have a difficulty to controvert.

I beg to say, in conclusion, that such an Act as No. VII. of 1873 is unknown in other civilized countries, and in England there are 1,000 boilers at work to 2 in Bombay, and although a select committee of the House of Commons discussed the subject during two Sessions, they at last abandoned the idea of compulsory inspection, and made their report to Government accordingly.

—Yours, &c.,

JAMES ASPIN.

Vale Cottage, Tardeo, 1st September.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 8TH AUGUST, 1873.

PROROGATION day this year has been rendered memorable by an unprecedented incident. It was arranged that Parliament should, as usual, be prorogued at two o'clock, and all the London evening papers got copies of the Queen's speech on condition that it should not be published before it was read in the House of Lords at two o'clock. As soon as two o'clock came, out rushed newspaper boys from various evening paper offices, and the Queen's speech was eagerly bought up by thousands. Whilst this was going on in the streets, the Houses of Parliament and their visitors, including the American Ambassador, sat patiently in the Lords for two hours waiting for the message and Royal assent to bills to arrive from Osborne. It was a quarter past four o'clock when the Queen's speech was made known in Parliament, so that the public had the advantage of over two hours. There is a rumour in Conservative Parliamentary circles to the effect that the Premier had been advised by his medical men to absent himself from Parliament for a Session, so as to recover his health. Too good news to be true, I fear. Mr. Gladstone is not best pleased to find the new Conservative member for Greenwich—a distiller who goes in for Church and Gin—facing him on the opposition benches. The present House of Commons is "played out," and it is quite possible that the newly-elected Mr. Boord may never have an opportunity of taking part in a division. One of the last questions asked was by Sir W. Lawson, who wanted, not unreasonably, to know if Colonel Peel, of Hove, near Brighton, gave a false name and address to the police when arrested at the International Cock Fight? Sir H. Storks vouchsafed the not very satisfactory reply that the officer in question, being on half-pay, is not therefore subject to the Mutiny Act. The only power which the military authorities had over an officer under such circumstances was, in extreme cases, to dispense with his services. Inquiries are being made with reference to Colonel Peel's conduct. That officer deliberately gave the name, regiment, and address of another officer on full-pay: had he given the names of Jones, Brown, or Robinson, no remarks would have been made.

The Autumn Manœuvres have commenced, and the troops, numbering 8,400, under the personal command of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, have had their first sham-fight on Ringmoor Down. If last Tuesday's performance is to be considered a sample of the instruction our soldiers are to receive this autumn, then they had much better have remained in quarters. The commencement of the movement, intended to drive off any enemy strongly posted on Ringmoor Knoll, was the sending out a squadron of Hussars to skirmish against a party of Royal Engineers, some 800 yards in front, who lay couched and quite concealed in long grass. It had been fondly hoped that this absurd movement had been abolished for ever, but the Duke seems partial to it. If ever a cavalry man is useless it is when he is sent out to skirmish. He cannot aim, he cannot easily reload and he offers a mark that it would be difficult to miss even by random shooting. At Wimbledon the Commander-in-Chief had ocular demonstration of what our Volunteer Riflemen can do at 900 yards, and he must remember the great cavalry reconnoisance at Balaklava when English, French, and Cossacks blazed away intermittently for some two hours, the result being one French officer mortally wounded (by accident of course). He, however, has not profited by these lessons, and in all occasions insists in perpetrating this very pretty but non-fighting folly. The French, conscious of the bad effect in drawing fire of grey horses, have put all the light-coloured horses to the ammunition waggons, which never ought to be so far forward as the guns themselves. A grey horse in a Russian battery is seldom or never seen. "Those terrible grey horses," whose riders hewed their way into and through the ranks of Napoleon's best at Waterloo, in the days of the Henri-Martini and Chassepôt—the Scots Greys with their bearskins—are out of place, and as escorts to field batteries are as visible as many rifle targets from the enemy's position, as was also the Grey Battery. After one or two columns had stood for some time under the fire at 1,000 yards of the defenders' rifles, from which, if the story of St. Privat be but half true, these dense masses must have lost heavily and needlessly, skirmishers with loose supports were thrown out and the advance commenced. This movement was performed to perfection, leaving nothing to be desired. When the second division got within 500 yards of the hill, the skirmishers rushed forward at the double, showing great intelligence and activity. On the second division being driven back, and an enemy being discovered in force on the left, threatening the camp, and from the churchyard of Sheep's Tar—where brave old Rajah Brooke sleeps—plying the second cavalry division with its fire, the first division was brought up to meet them and the Highlanders rushed to the front and lined a wall to stop the rapid advance of the enemy. It was a wondrously pretty sight, making more than one spectator wish it had been the real thing. The steady, well-aimed fire the well-trained Scots poured in on the foe would have stopped anything human. The Duke desires to see the troops handled more freely than hitherto and not be used as if the space at command was confined. One of the divisional commanders has caught it, "hot over the eyes and ears," for the manner in which he handled his men, and General Herbert has earned the good opinions of all for the manner in which he worked his brigade. There is much noise and confusion when the troops go into action, too many orders and counter-orders, too many angry generals, and too many galloping, tearing, shouting A-D C.'s, staff officers, and gallopers. The Carbineers are incomparably the finest regiment of cavalry in camp; and next in order come the 13th Hussars. The Artillery, horse and foot, is, as it always is, superb.

Sir Bartle Frere has been sworn a Privy Councillor, and the German Bailiffs have retired from France: these two items, and the terrible railway accident at Wigan, are the three great topics of the last week of the season. The Ex-Governor of Bombay's Zanzibar trip well entitled him to the Right Honourable. France is now one step nearer the second great Franco-German war. The London and North-Western midnight massacre has frightened me into not taking a move this season and against travelling express on any line on which facing points exist. The "sacred soil" is evacuated, and France once more breathes freely and lives again. She is in training for one object, to revenge herself upon her victor and snatch from his iron grasp her captured provinces, in which the Germans are doing their utmost to make the iron sink into the souls of their new subjects. Heavy taxation, a galling military law, and the rigid exclusion of the French language from every official, even down to the railway stations, do not reconcile Alsatians and Lorrainers to their fate. We are told of the departure of the German troops from Her Majesty's cup of 100 sovereigns, the Egeria being second, and the Arrow third. The race between the two latter was the finest ever witness

THE POONA STEEPLE CHASES.

We are glad to hear that the Stewards of the Poona Meeting have resolved to modify the prospectus issued for the Steeple Chases, and to remove the restrictions regarding it being compulsory for six horses to start in order for the winner to have a claim on full public money. We understand that rules of the prospectus for the flat races, under which only three starters are necessary, is to be made applicable, and that the amount advertised is to be reduced from 600 to 500. We are of opinion that the terms of the Stewards are now liberal, and that owners of Steeple Chases have no longer any ground for complaint on the score of not being treated generously. We only hope that the modification of the original terms may not have appeared too late, and we trust that there will be a good field of horses to start for what all must now allow is a good substantial state.

THE KURRACHEE SKY RACES.

STEWARDS—Colonel Spurway, R.A.; Colonel Marston; Major Thoyts; Captain Smith, D.E.; Captain Oliver, 66th Regiment; Captain LaMesurier, R.E.; A. Dick Cunyngham, Esq.; H. Hogg, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 21ST AUGUST 1873.

FIRST RACE.—PONY RACE.—Rs. 50 from the fund. For all ponies that have not started during the meeting. C. W. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 3.

	st.	lbs.			
Mr. Dillon's	g	a	p	Smike	Mr. Roberts
Mr. D. Cunyngham's	d	g	t	Webster	Mr. Cotgrave
Major Thoyts'	c	a	p	Jungloe	Mr. Brackenbury

Won easily by Smike, Webster and the Junglee making a good race for second place. Time—30 secs.

SECOND RACE.—THE LOWER SIND CUP—Rs. 250 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 2½ stone. Previous winners to carry, for once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 1 stone. Horses under 14-1 allowed 4 lbs., under 14 hands 8 lbs. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 30.

	st.	lbs.			
Mr. D. Cunyngham's	g	a	g	Bluebeard.	10 8 Owner
Mr. H. Hogg's	c	a	h	Red Tape.	10 9 Owner
The Confederates'	g	a	h	Ocks	11 8 Mr. Crawford
Capt. Smith's	b	a	g	Bezique	10 5 Mr. Cotgrave

Bezique swerved off the course at starting. Up to the ½ mile post Red Tape and Bluebeard raced together for the lead; from there the little grey drew away and won easily by two lengths, Red Tape and Ocks having a good race for second place. Time—2 min. 6 sec.

THIRD RACE.—THE BUGGY STAKES—For all *bona fide* hack carriage horses to be unharnessed from hack carriages on the course, and ridden by the ghariwallas. Three prizes—Rs. 10, Rs. 8, and Rs. 2.

FOURTH RACE.—THE LADIES' PURSE—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all horses, 14 hands to carry 10 st. 7 lbs., 1 lb. added or deducted for every eighth of an inch over or under. Winners of the meeting to carry 7 lbs. extra. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 30.

	st.	lbs.			
The Confederates'	c	a	h	Euclid	12 0 Mr. Crawford
Capt. Browne's	c	a	h	Pr. Charlie	10 11 Mr. Brackenbury
Capt. Smith's	c	a	p	Cavalier (late Spot Red)	9 0 Mr. H. Hogg

Euclid drew away from the start and was never pressed. The pony ran very gamely, but was outpaced from the first.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 26TH AUGUST 1873.

FIRST RACE.—THE WINNERS' HANDICAP—Rs. 150 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each race won. Forced for winners of the Derby, Lower Sind Cup, and the Ladies' Purse; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 20. 1 mile.

	st.	lbs.			
Mr. D. Cunyngham's	g	a	g	Bluebeard.	10 8 Owner
Mr. H. Hogg's	c	a	h	Red Tape.	9 12 Owner
The Confederates'	g	a	h	Ocks	11 0 Mr. Crawford
Do.	b	a	h	Euclid	11 8 Mr. Rogerson

Red Tape and Ocks took up the running at a great pace, the half mile being done in 59 sec. At the corner Bluebeard closed with them, and gradually drawing away won by about two lengths. Both Ocks and Euclid broke blood vessels. Time—2 min. 5 secs.

SECOND RACE.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES—Rs. 150 from the fund. Handicap H. F. For all horses that have run without winning during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 10. ½ mile.

	st.	lbs.			
Capt. Smith's	b	a	g	Bezique	10 6 Mr. A. Hogg
Mr. H. Hogg's	g	a	h	Patrician	10 10 Owner

Bezique had the lead most of the way, and won a well contested race by half a length.

THIRD RACE.—THE PONY HANDICAP—Rs. 50 from the fund. A handicap for all ponies that have started during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 10. ½ mile.

	st.	lbs.			
Capt. Smith's	c	a	p	Cavalier	10 2 Mr. H. Hogg
Mr. D. Cunyngham's	b	a	p	Boy	9 12 Mr. Cotgrave
Mr. Dillon's	g	a	p	Smike	9 7 Mr. Brackenbury
Mr. Bishop's	b	a	p	Pepper	9 7 Mr. Roberts

After a rather unequal start, Pepper being left at the post, Boy Boy came away with three lengths clear lead of Cavalier, but after a severe struggle the latter won by half a length.

FOURTH RACE.—THE AUCTION STAKES—Rs. 75 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for value. Horses entered at Rs. 600 to carry 11 st. 7 lbs., 7 lbs. deducted for every Rs. 100 less. No horses to be entered at a higher value than Rs. 600. The winner to be put up to auction after the race, any excess over his entered value to go to the fund. No allowances for mares and geldings.

	st.	lbs.			
Mr. H. Hogg's	c	a	h	Red Tape	9 7 Owner
Mr. Dillons	b	a	h	The Mugger	9 7 Mr. Roberts

Euclid did not start.

This ended the Sky Meeting for 1873, and considering the paucity of horses and other drawbacks which were encountered at the commencement, the stewards may be congratulated in having provided three days good fun for the public with such insufficient materials. Some of the races were very well contested, and the little galloway Bluebeard proved himself a marvellously good one in being able to beat horses far larger than himself with such ease. Now that races have been re-established at Kurrachee it is earnestly hoped they may be continued annually. The subscription list was filled up in the most liberal manner, and it can safely be said that money will never be wanting. But the scarcity of horses was enough to dishearten any body of stewards, and clearly shows how the old times, when a good Sky Race Meeting was an annual institution at every up-country station, are fast passing away. The Jacobabadites deserve much praise for the sporting manner in which they entered horses for every race, and it is only to be regretted that more success did not attend their efforts. We hope next year to see two or three more stables from Upper Sind, and we can assure them of a hearty welcome from the sporting community. "Quantity" not "quality" is required, and if well supported, the race week will form one of the pleasantest epochs in the Kurrachee season every year.

We will only add, in conclusion, that the arrangements throughout the meeting were excellent and reflect great credit on the Hon. Secretary. The course was a capital order, the ground well kept, and the general public appeared thoroughly pleased.

THE SALT BILL.

THE *Argus* thus criticises the Salt Bill:—The chief fault in a highly civilized state of society is, the ruling power enjoys too great an amount of security. It is so encircled with high walls and strong defences that it becomes too independent, and our rulers are constantly able to do some irritating and possibly outrageous acts. In the good old days there was some wholesome fear of a rude revenge being taken for such deeds, and the fear of popular commotion stopped the perpetration of many an unjust act. But in our days the very idea of popular commotion is repulsive to the people themselves, who are becoming so intelligent that it is believed they will not again make any disturbances. But if the Government could be made to feel that a rising would take place if they carried out such measures as the new Salt Bill and the Bill for levying tolls at bridges in the Mofussil, they might hesitate before they made these new laws. The Salt Bill has originated, we presume, with Mr. Pedder, now Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, but a year or two since specially engaged by Government in making a report upon the regulation and management of the Salt Revenue, with the chief object of preventing the smuggling which is always going on. Whether Mr. Pedder is responsible for the cruel and oppressive clauses of the Salt Bill, by which private owners of salt pans may be at once ruined to suit the caprice of the officers of the Government, we do not know, but the interference with private property that the Government have, we hear, already commenced, is most unjustifiable, and ought to be resisted. We hear about the oppressive measures of the Gulcowar of Baroda, but the Bombay Government is guilty of oppression of the very worst description in deliberately ruining private individuals, under the pretence of protecting the Salt Revenue. Already, we understand, one of the oldest salt works in the Presidency has been ordered by Government to be closed, and of course the proprietor is ruined. These are the sort of acts that Government is apt to do when its hold is felt to be secure. There is, apparently, a very serious disregard of the rights of the people, and of the proper duties of Government, entertained by the present administrators of the affairs of this Presidency. They seem to be emboldened to do anything they think proper, if only the excuse can be found that the necessities of the State demand it. But we do not see why the people should be driven to despair by the foolish pretences of the best officials under the sun. Some stop must be put to this state of things. Taxes and tyranny are driving the population into madness. Not long ago an order was issued to the owners of passenger boats at Gogo to discontinue during the season running between there and Surat, because the Government wanted certain steamers to do the work instead, but which could not be effected unless the passengers' boats were stopped. So the owners who had carried passengers across to Surat for ages past were compelled to knock off and go where they could during the most profitable time for them of the whole year. This is an act of oppression fully equal to anything that any native ruler could do, and yet it was done with impunity. These are the deeds that are crying to heaven for vengeance, but which every true friend of good government, and law, and order, must desire to see exposed, and their repetition prevented in future.

HIGH COURT.—1ST SEPTEMBER.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

THE FRENCH BARQUE ANTARES *v.* THE AMERICAN SHIP AUGUSTA.

MR. PIGOT and Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs, the captain and agents of the French barque Antares; Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the captain and agents of the American ship; and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, watched the case on behalf of certain cavestors, who made a claim of £80 to the cargo. This suit had been heard before their Lordships, and a judgment, reported by us at the time, was given in favour of the plaintiffs. The defendants afterwards applied for a review of judgment on the ground that the damages as to the value of the cargo of the Antares, which was lost, had been overe-stimated; and they obtained permission to call evidence as to the value of the cargo, which consisted of guano.

Mr. Laug said the whole question was as to the value of the guano at Havannah, in respect of which the plaintiffs had given no evidence.

Mr. Pigot said his client was now in the position of having given his evidence; and his witnesses were gone.

Mr. Laug said the judgment was to be reviewed on the point as to the value of the guano. The captain stated he had on board 454 tons at £10 a ton; but he was not in a position to give the exact value. The learned counsel had evidence to call, but the question was which side should begin.

Sir Charles Sargent said the effect of the order for a review was, that defendants were to call fresh evidence as to certain points; and after the evidence the Court was to decide whether any portion of the decree should be set aside.

Mr. Laug said this was precisely similar to a new trial at home on the ground of fresh evidence; and that the decree as to the value of the guano, as he understood it, was set aside.

Sir Charless Sargent remarked that was not the Court's intention in making the order.

After some conversation, it was arranged that the captain should be further examined and other witnesses called.

Captain Leloup examined by Mr. Pigot—I was master of the ship Antares. At the hearing of the case I said I had 454 tons of guano on board at £10 a ton. It was shipped at the Guanipi island in Peru. It was shipped in bags at Callao. Its price was 40 piastres or Spanish dollars per ton. That was the price in the month of August or Septembers 1872. There were several vessels at Callao at the time, loading for different ports. There were about fifteen or twenty vessels loading. I cannot say what number were going for England or France. Guanipi and Chinchai are the only islands where they ship guano. This was the third time I went there, and each time I saw the same number of ships there. I cannot tell the exact price of guano at Havannah. It would cost £10 per ton, exclusive of freight, to take it to Havannah from Callao. The voyage from Callao to Europe takes from 90 to 100 days. The guano is the property of a private individual. The island belongs to the Peruvian Government and is let to Mr. Dreyfus, a private individual, who is the *concessionaire*.

Mr. Pigot wanted to adduce evidence as to the price of guano at different ports in France and England; but the proposal was objected to; and the Court decided that the evidence was not admissible under the order for a review of judgment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang—Guano is not shipped or sold at Callao. From conversations I had with captains, my agents, and others, I say that the value of guano at Callao is 40 piastres per ton. I do not know that written contracts are generally made between the proprietor of the guano and purchasers of it; but I think contracts must be made between the parties. I have been to Callao on three occasions. I know the prices current from looking at papers. The cost of putting guano into bags is 40 francs per ton, which includes all expenses except freight. It would cost about eight francs per ton to put the guano into bags.

Mr. Lang wanted to put questions as to the condition of the cargo and the usual waste in a cargo of guano; but the Court confined him to the question of waste only.

Witness—I cannot say what is the usual percentage of waste on a cargo of guano—it is trifling.

Re-examined by Mr. Pigot—There would be less waste in a cargo packed in sacks than in a cargo without sacks. In the case of guano, they give cargo at the port of loading in excess of the bill of lading weight.

The plaintiff had no other evidence to call.

Mr. Lang, for the defendants, submitted there was no legal evidence before their Lordships on which they could award damages. They had only the hearsay evidence of the captain.

Sir Charles Sargent said the Court believed him. He had been to Callao and the islands where guano was produced.

Mr. Lang submitted it was not legal evidence. The captain said he had been told by some people there; and it was only hearsay evidence. The learned counsel, therefore, asked that the hearing be adjourned until the plaintiffs obtained evidence at Callao or some other place by commission; for otherwise their Lordships would have no basis to give a decree. Defendants were not in a position to give the value of guano at Callao at the time of the loading of the cargo; but they would satisfy their Lordships that the price as given by the captain was excessive. (Refers to McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, p. 652, article guano.) Mr. Lang next read from Fenn's Compendium of the English and Foreign Governments' Debt and Funds, page 368, the prospectus issued by Thompson, Bonner and Co., the agents of the Peruvian Government in England, for a loan of ten million sterling. It was impossible the captain could have ascertained the price at Callao, where guano was not purchaseable. His evidence was wholly unreliable: it was false. The learned counsel submitted that the price given by the captain was far in excess of the real value, which was between £2 and £3 per ton; and that unless evidence as to the price was obtained by commission from Havannah or some other place, the Court could not give a just verdict.

The following evidence was then called for the defendants:—

Hugh Dugan Fisher, a merchant, said he was a member of the firm of Hugh D. Fisher and Co., and had a general knowledge of the guano trade. He has had no transactions in guano, but had heard the price mentioned.

The Court thought the witness's evidence was not admissible; and he retired.

Captain Alfred Clarke said he had been to Callao and the Chinchai Islands several times and had loaded cargoes of guano. He had been about two years in the guano trade, he believed in 1854-55. Guano was of two or three different qualities, the prices of which varied considerably.

The evidence of Mr. John Henry Wilson, chemical analyser, who was the next witness, was in effect that he has had considerable experience in testing guano in England. Guano was considerably adulterated (or as Mr. Pigot called it "civilized" in England, and it had to come up to a certain standard to be passed as Peruvian guano. It was of different qualities according to the quantity of nitrogenous matter it contained. Its value would be considerably affected by its being wet.

Mr. Lang said he had some other evidence similar to the above, but that he would not call the witnesses.

Sir Charles Sargent said the question for the Court to consider was whether a commission should issue for procuring evidence.

Mr. Lang—We have made every possible enquiry, and we find there is not a merchant in Bombay who has personal knowledge of the guano trade; and I believe the result of the enquiries made by the other side is the same.

Mr. Pigot, in reply, thought it was not possible to obtain by commission better evidence than that of Captain Leloup, which was the only evidence entitled to weight as to the value of the guano. His evidence was, the learned gentleman submitted, thoroughly reliable; and there was no imputation as to his veracity. He was not at all interested in the decision of the matter. The great suit, of which this was an offshoot, was decided in favour of the captain's seamanship; and it did not matter to him in the least what the value of the guano was declared to be. The learned counsel submitted that, in the absence of the books of the *concessionaires*, the captain's was the best evidence procurable. It was perfectly established that when Captain Leloup was at Callao, the price of guano was £8-8. He estimated the charges roughly; and the learned counsel submitted his estimate of £10 per ton was a fair one. As to the costs, it was submitted they should fall upon the defendants, who, in the opinion of the learned counsel, deserved no consideration at all.

Captain Leloup was recalled and asked a few questions, after which their Lordships said they would consider their decision.

HEAVY RAIN IN SOME PARTS OF SIND.

THE Collector of Kurrachee forwards a report to Government from the Mooktiarkar of Dadu, dated the 4th August last. It appears that on the 2nd August there was a very heavy shower of rain, which lasted for a considerable time. The Gaj came down in great force, and by evening the water reached the bund at Rael Nowshara. The bund had been breached and the water was flowing over the country. On the 3rd August the Mookhtiarkar got into a boat to see the state of the talooks, and while coming from Sonmeani he observed that the country about lower Drigg was completely under water, and the water of the Gaj came thence to Dehs of Jampoor and Viggaji. It had also reached Shomana Deh, but the country was not altogether submerged. The Moke cultivation in Jobi had been swamped. At night the Mookhtiarkar arrived at the village of Kumalkhar, where it rained very heavily, soon afterwards it became very cold, so much so, that some were actually shivering. The people in the Kacha were very contented and happy, now that all the bunds and hollows filled with water. The Loonds and other people from Sind were all repairing to the Kacha. Several villages were completely under water, and the people were constructing bunds, &c., to prevent the encroachment of the water. The torrent from the Gaj came down this year with such force as it was never known to have done before, and that some land on which the water had not passed for the last eight on ten years. were this year under water. The rush was so great that hundreds of bunds had been burst, but they were fast being repaired. There had been no rain since the 4th August.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A PANTHER was trapped at Mussoorie the other day and shot. A live monkey was the bait employed.

MR. RIDSDALE, from Ghazeepoor, has been appointed Secretary to the Umritsar Municipality. There are said to have been upwards of a hundred applications for the vacant post. Eighteen of the names were taken into consideration by a sub-committee who finally fixed their choice as told above.

IN the course of Lord Northbrook's journey down at the end of November he is to visit Allahabad, to lay the foundation stone of the new Muir College, and inspect the Thornhill Memorial. Orders have been given to push on both works as soon as possible.—*North-West Herald.*

MURDER.—We hear that a shocking murder was committed in this city on the night of Saturday last, or the morning of Sunday. A dutiful and affectionate nephew, in demonstration of his love for the old gentleman, cut up his uncle with a *dao*. It is believed a young widow is left to mourn her loss.—*Bengal Times.*

CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE.—12,967 seamen were shipped and 11,355 discharged in 1872-73. The transactions of the year show that the number of seamen shipped is in excess by 1,612 over the number discharged, notwithstanding a small increase as compared with the details for 1871-72 in the number of men discharged.

SALEM.—One of our municipal commissioners, a municipal overseer, and a third party quite unconnected with the institution, have been charged with extortion. The last two individuals were tried and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. The commissioner is not yet tried. The Collector has written to the Government for permission to try him. The order is not yet come. —*Athenæum and Daily News.*

ROBBERY.—On Monday evening last, at Coonoor, three gentlemen from Ootacamund were robbed. The gentlemen had just sat down to dinner, when the servant came in with the intelligence that the adjoining room had been broken into, and apparently a robbery had been achieved. A hasty visit to the room confirmed this report. Several articles of clothing and bedding had been abstracted. One of the gentlemen happened to be a police officer, and he of course at once set the "force" to work to discover the perpetrators of this daring outrage.—*Id.*

THE BROKERS OF THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—The men who prey about this Court were ordered the other day by the 5th Judge of the Court to produce their licenses, and twenty-four hours were given them for that purpose. About a hundred presented themselves before the Judge, and with the exception of two or three the licenses of the rest were not law brokers' licenses, which cost 25 rupees per annum, but licenses given to petty brokers, the cost of which is Rs. 4. The Municipality refuse to grant law brokers' licenses under Rs. 25. The names of the whole of the men were taken down by the Judge, who told the men to go about their business. What is to follow is not known.—*Englishman.*

"MARIATHA'S FESTIVITY," MADRAS.—A correspondent writes:—"On the first day all those who have made vows to the goddess, sacrifice either a sheep or a fowl, and in the evening they (of course both the sexes) set out in processional order through the streets with tom-toms. This evening I witnessed a shocking and horrible scene. Among the vowers in the several processions I observed some had their tongues pierced with iron-rods, some had pins stuck all over their bodies and garlands hanging from them, some had made incisions in their sides in which were inserted iron rods, some passed through these incisions large ropes, held on both sides by two persons and some employed four men to carry a small car, the middle of whose axles passed through their sides. Such were the horrible scenes of this evening. Such were the scenes supposed to delight the terror-striking Mariatha, in which the semi-barbarous portion of the people of this place take a delight."

THE *Englishman*:—We have been favoured with a sight of the completed list of singers and others engaged for the coming Opera season, and there can be no doubt that Signor Massa has most fully and loyally carried out his promises. The company is unusually strong, and many of its members have attained a European reputation. With three first-class sopranos and three tenors, there ought to be no difficulty in either tragic or comic operas, and, judging from Italian professional opinion, we may say that the company now on its way is the best by far that Calcutta has yet seen, and that, if there be financial difficulty in store for the impressario, it will be because our musical public is either unable or unwilling to support an opera at all. A good proportion of the seats at the Opera House have, we understand, already been subscribed for, and this will probably provide for the bulk of Signor Massa's expenditure; but for anything else he must depend upon the patronage of the general public; and if great care in selecting, and large liberality in paying, his artistes, count for anything among us, he assuredly ought not to be disappointed of his hope. Everything, as it seems to us, has been done to make the opera of 1873-74 a real musical treat; and it remains for the Calcutta public to show that it can and does appreciate the entertainment. We may mention that the Orchestra has been considerably increased, and will include many instruments not before thought necessary. In a word, we may say that Signor Massa has done his very best, and has spared neither trouble nor money. We shall be glad to find that he has achieved as well as deserved success.

AN INTERESTING DIALOGUE IN A LAW COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN."

DEAR SIR,—Something of a rather novel nature was disclosed, or rather enacted, in the Court of the City Magistrate yesterday.

A gambling case was being proceeded with, and the inspector of police being examined, when a pleader, who was defending the accused, rose and addressed the Court thus—

"There is gambling carried on daily at the Club and Messes."

Magistrate.—What sort of gambling?

Pleader.—Billiards.

Magistrate.—That is a scientific game.

Pleader.—There is also backgammon, card playing, and other games.

Magistrate.—What do they play for?

Pleader.—For money. I myself gamble there daily.

Magistrate (addressing the Inspector of Police)—Do you hear, Mr—says there is gambling carried on daily at the Club, &c?

Inspector.—I have no warrant.

Magistrate.—Then apply to the Cantonment Magistrate for a warrant, on the intormation of Mr——

Inspector.—Yes Sir, I will.

Another pleader remarked, at the end of this dialogue, that Mr.—— should be convicted on his own confession, The Magistrate remained silent.

I fancy nothing more will be heard of the matter exposed by Mr.——

TRUTH.

Kurrachee, 26th, August 1873.

IMPURE PUBLICATIONS.

QUARTER after quarter the official translators register, and report in the various *Gazettes*, the publication of obscene works chiefly in the vernaculars. Year after year more than one Director of Public Instruction, reviewing the books issued in each province, informs the Government of the filthy and illegal character of many of them. But nothing is done. We hear of no prosecutions under the sections of the Penal Code, which are sufficiently comprehensive to put down all obscenity that is not deified by Hindooism in the architecture of its temples, the figures of its gods, and the female establishments attached to both. Nor is this all. There is good reason to believe that there are many publications and pictures of this nature issued by presses in defiance or evasion of the law under which they are licensed. But the police are as indifferent to these evasions as the Executive Governments to the open defiance of the law which their *Gazettes* chronicle every quarter. The native papers, Vernacular and English, are calling for action. We are far from justifying prudery or excessive interference in this country. All sexual ideas are lower than those which Christianity has taught to the world, and what would be conventionally foul in Europe may sometimes be regarded with indifference here. But there is a practical argument which the Government of India cannot afford to overlook. It professes —since Lord Dalhousie's time it has not advanced far beyond profession, unfortunately—to desire the progress of native female education, and it looks to native men to take the initiative. But their intense reluctance to educate their women will not be modified so long as Government, by its inaction, justifies their argument, that to teach a woman to read is to expose her to the annually increasing obscenity of vernacular literature. As a beginning, we call on Sir W. Muir and the Hon. Mr. Davis to put the law in force against the writers of the works last reported as objectionable by their Directors of Public Instruction. We urge Sir George Campbell and the Governors of Madras and Bombay to hold the police responsible for not reporting the publication and sale of unregistered works. We recommend the Government of India to direct the Postal and Customs' authorities to use more vigilance in the discovery and destructions of those indecent and criminal importation from France and Southern Europe which our Anglo-Indian correspondent lately denounced.—*Friend of India.*

PETROLEUM WELLS ON THE CASPIAN.

A LETTER from Tiflis published by a contemporary says:—The inexhaustible petroleum deposits at Baku on the Caspian (which some of your readers may recollect my describing in 1866) are at last being worked in earnest, the *thikadar*, an Armenian, who had a royalty over all the petroleum in the Caucasus, and of course did nothing, having been persuaded or compelled to come to terms. Millions of gallons are consequently now being extracted from these vast reservoirs of buried fuel, which have only to be pierced for the oil to shoot up, sometimes 30 or 40 feet above ground. Boring machinery is being procured from Europe or constructed in Tiflis, and is in great demand. The supply is stated to be boundless. Other springs are known to exist; it is probable, in fact, that oil may be "struck" anywhere along the Caspian. The price of kerosine has already fallen 50 per cent. Yet such is the want of internal communication existing throughout the empire, in spite of the natural advantages it possesses in the way of water communication, unsurpassed except in America, that American kerosine is actually cheaper in St. Petersburg than Russian.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT WIGAN.

AT about a quarter to one o'clock on Saturday morning (August 2) a terrible railway accident occurred on the London and North-Western Railway at Wigan, by which fourteen persons have been killed and about thirty others seriously injured.

The train which met with such a fearful calamity was the Scotch tourist express, and was an unusually heavy one. It consisted of two engines, twenty-two carriages, and three vans. It left Euston station at 8.5 on Friday night, five minutes after the advertised. time. When, at eighteen minutes past 1 A.M., the train, upwards of fifteen minutes late, approached Wigan, the signals showed "All right." Within a few yards of the down platform, and opposite the south box, a pair of "facing" points work in connection with the main down line and a single-line siding which runs along the back of the down platform for a distance of about 100 yards, and again into the down line at the extreme end of the platform. The two engines (both of which were at the head) and seventeen or eighteen of the carriages passed the facing points in safety, at a usual rate of from thirty-five to thirty-eight miles an hour. The remaining six or seven carriages and a guard's van were jerked from the body of the train and the main line at the facing points, and rushed up the siding; they veered over against the platform abutting on the siding, and ploughed the flags and earth up for a length of twenty or thirty yards. The leading carriage, which was of a composite construction, was overturned and broken to pieces, the wheels and flooring being all that remained. Two other carriages sprang from the metals to the platform, and fell over upon their sides. One or two others turned almost completely over a few yards beyond, blocking the siding and also becoming wrecks. One corner of the wall from which springs the roof of the station was struck and damaged, and knocked out of plumb for several yards to the extent of at least six inches. One of the iron pillars on the roof, which stood midway on the platform, was dashed down by the extraordinary leap of one of the carriages against it, and by three or four of the carriages running right on the top of each other. The telegraph wires were caught and dragged asunder. A long length of thick brick wall adjoining, built between the railway and Queen Street, which is five or six yards below the level of the railway, was partly knocked down. A woman (Mrs. Roberts) and a large fragment of one of the carriages were hurled over the wall, and fell upon and through the slated roof of a portion of Mr. Walker's foundry. A number of men working a "night turn" on the premises escaped injury, but the woman was killed. Two or three fires were lit on the platform to aid in the work of clearing the wreck, the light falling on mangled corpses, and passengers with bleeding heads and broken limbs. Beneath the carriage which was thrown wheels uppermost on the platform the dead bodies of four passengers were found, fearfully crushed. Two ladies were got out alive from other carriages, but died shortly after being taken into the first class refreshment-rooms.

Poignant cries were heard from two carriages, or rather the remains of them, which were heaped together across the siding. The two end compartments of one of the carriages were occupied by the family of Mr. Wark, of Highgate, whose statement will be found in the report of the inquest. Mrs. Wark's leg was jammed between the seats, and the wood had to be sawn through before the lady could be got out. In the end compartment Mr. Wark's maid and two children had been crushed to death between the two sides by the collision with the next carriage. So entangled were they in the broken timber that it was more than an hour before the bodies could be liberated. A child, three years old, but badly injured (and since dead), was held fast down by the carriage buffers. His cries were most distressing, whilst men were labouring and perspiring hard to remove the mass and release him. One of the foundrymen was engaged moistening the child's lips with brandy and water. The injuries of some of the dead were too frightful to admit of being detailed.

There were several miraculous escapes from death. A saloon carriage, which was occupied by a son and daughter of the Hon. S. W. Palmer, with a lady's-maid, was driven into the carriage, immediately before it. The saloon carriage and its passengers fared little, if any, the worse. The passengers in three of the carriages escaped without a fatality occurring among them. The guard who was on duty in the van at the

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY.

GRANTS DRAFTS OF ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS OF THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES BY THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON	On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND,	,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2½ per cent. will be allowed on Deposits at 7 days' notice for amounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac, and at 4 per cent. on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. do. ...4½ ,, ,,
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1873.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

KEROSINE OIL and SPIRITS TURPENTINE in Cases for SALE, to arrive by Ship GASPEE, from Boston.—Apply at the Ice House.

FOR SALE, a First-class English-built MAIL PHAETON, with a Pair of Fast Trotting Well-matched BAY AUSTRALIAN MARES, height about 14-2, with a nearly new best PLATED MOUNTED HARNESS by MILLSOY. The Horses are broken both for Riding and Single Harness. Price moderate. The property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
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